

## Infectious diseases 2010

### Group I

#### A. Write short notes on:

1. Clinical signs of Leptospirosis in calves.
2. Epidemiology of Respiratory disease-complex in calves.
3. Control of Toxoplasmosis in cats.

B. Your friend have a puppy and he want to protect it from endemic viral diseases and helminthes infestation, plan vaccination & prophylactic helminthes infestation drugs treatment to him?

### Group II

#### A. Using your knowledge dissolve the following problems:

1. Ulceration in mares' external genitalia after addition a new stallion.
2. Foaling of valuable mare and the owner forgot tetanus toxoid injection.
3. Rabid dog attack a group of horses.

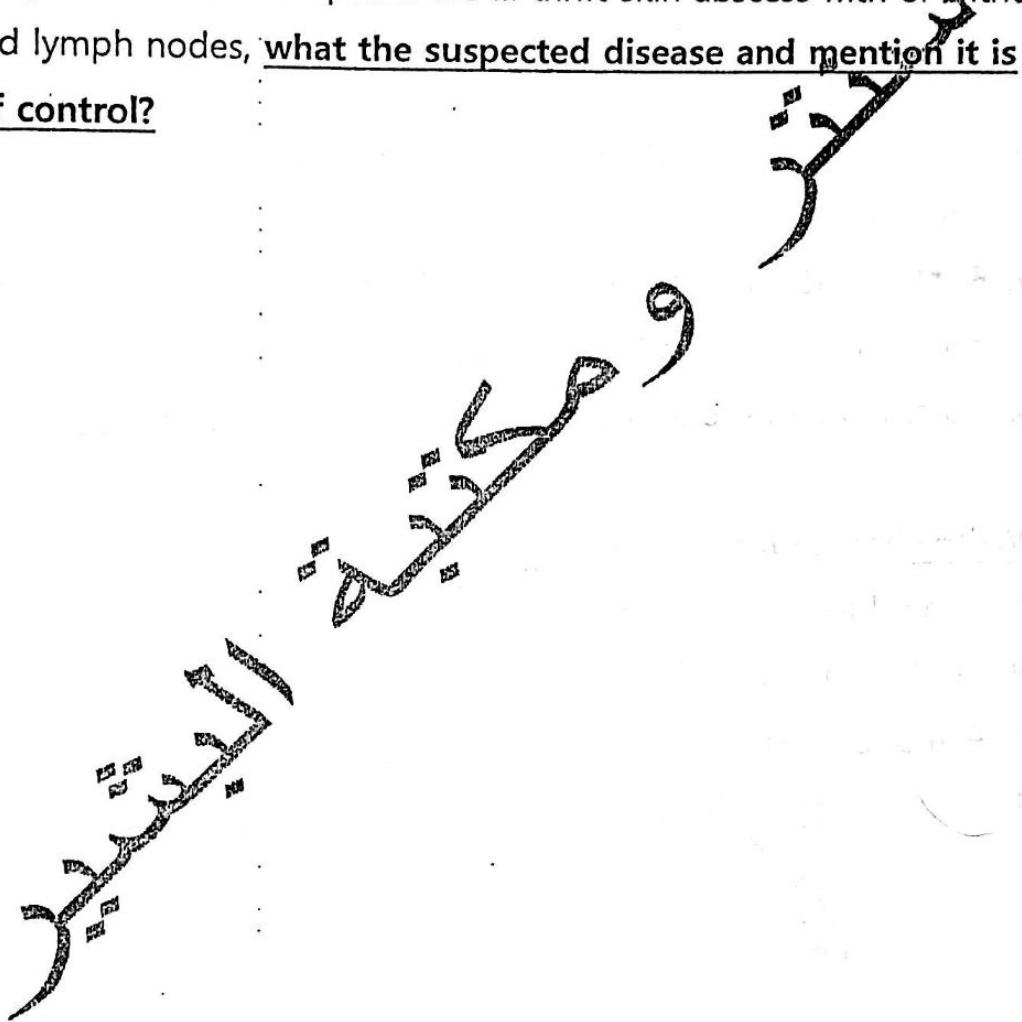
B. In horse farm some foals showing enlarged sub maxillary lymph node, other showed respiratory manifestation with fever and mild signs recorded in older horses, what the suspected disease and write prescription for Treatment it?

### Group III

**A. Tabulate the deference between the following:**

1. Clinical signs of Rift Valley Fever and Listeriosis in sheep.
2. Pathogenesis of anthrax and black disease in sheep.
3. Epidemiological pattern of B T and contagious foot rot.

**B. The sheep farm owner complains are ill thrift skin abscess with or without enlarged lymph nodes, what the suspected disease and mention it is lines of control?**



## Infectious diseases 2012

### A. Put (Ai) or (X) and correct the wrong one:

1. Isolation of E.coli from heart blood is diagnostic for septicemic Colibacillosis.
2. Infested dogs by Echinococcus spp. are the main source of infection for coenurus in sheep.
3. Simultaneous treatments with vaccination are indicated in control of anthrax in sheep.
4. Bivalent vaccine containing equine herpes virus 2 and 3 indicated in control of equine viral rhinopneumonitis.
5. Horses don't have a role in the spreading of equine encephalomyelitis.

### B. Write short notes on the following:

1. Clinical forms of Salmonellosis in equine
2. Control of caseous lymphadenitis in sheep.
3. Pathogenesis of toxoplasmosis in cats.
4. Epidemiology of respiratory disease complex in calves.

**C. Mention the suspected disease and write prescription for the following cases:**

1. Adult sheep showed muscles stiffness with rumenal tympany after shearing. ( body weigh 50 Kg)
2. Puppies showed respiratory sings, diarrhea with fever and eosinophilic intracytoplasmic and intranuclear inclusions bodies are seen in blood film. ( body weigh 5 Kg)
3. Donkey showed poor growth, in appetence, diarrhea with colic and thin eggs shells with segmented embryo was detected in high number in fecal examination. ( body weigh 150 Kg)
4. Sudden onset of respiratory manifestation with mild fever in many horses of varied age within short time and low mortality rate. ( body weigh 250 Kg)

**D. How can you obtained best samples and confirm the following cases after write the name of suspected disease?**

1. Appearance of mucoid vaginal discharge, edema of vulva with ulceration in mare after mating.
2. Abortion in ewes in different stage of gestation at summer season.

## Infectious diseases 2013

### A. Write briefly in the following?

1. Mode of transmission and causes of treatment failure in caseous lymphadenitis.
2. Clinical signs and diagnosis of Dourine.
3. Clinical forms and control of African horse sickness.



### B. What lead you to suspect the following disease and how you confirm it?

1. Rift valley fever.
2. Strangles.
3. Canine distemper.



### C. What is the suspected disease and the action must you do to control?

1. In your province an outbreak of respiratory disease were noticed in equine the morbidity rate up to 100% while case fatality rate was rare, and all ages were equally susceptible.
2. Sudden death in some feedlot lambs after start fattening.
3. In a dairy farm some cows and workers were attacked by the friendly farm dog which was previously attacked by Rabid fox.

### D. Mention the etiology of acute undifferentiated diarrhea in calves, and discuss how can you increase the efficiency of passive immunization for control it?

## Infectious diseases 2014

### Group 1

Complete the following table

Disease	Clinical finding	Host	Rapid confirmed diagnostic test
1. ....	Acute form characterized by high fever , nasal discharge , cough and rapidly spreading ulcers and nodules on nasal mucosa , death due to septicemia	.....and .....	Bacterial Isolation and identification Guinea pigs Inoculation CFT
2. Listeriosis	Fever depression , weakness and emaciation	.....and .....	.....and .....
3. Dourine	.....	Stallion	.....and .....
4. Colibacillosis	Fever off suckling and short course in sufficient colostrum in tack	.....	.....
5. ....	Sub-acute form characterized by fever , subcutaneous inflammatory edema	.....and .....	Macfyldeans reaction and isolation of M.O from S/C edema Ascoli test

### Group 2

A. Defined the following expression with examples?

- 1. Emergency vaccination
- 2. Dermonecrosis reaction

B. During international horse show, rapidly Spreading outbreak of coughing and nasal discharge were showed, there is no effect to the age on the susceptibility what the suspected disease and how deal with this case?

▪ Suspected disease.....

▪ dealing with the case

1. ....	3.....	5.....
2. ....	4.....	

C. In fattening lambs farm, some lambs were suddenly died and others showed short course of illness with nervous manifestation before death what the suspect diseases and how deal with this case?

- The disease is .....
- Dealing with the case
  - 1. ....
  - 2. ....
  - 3. ....
  - 4. ....

#### Group 3

Put(x) or (V) on the following sentences in your answer Paper and correct the wrong sentences

1. The best samples for diagnosis of bluetongue is frozen blood samples.
2. Human mussel's vaccine is indicated in the face of infectious canine hepatitis.
3. The vampire bats are the main rabies carrier in Egypt.
4. Sheep pox vaccine is indicated for protection against camel pox.
5. The goat is the susceptible host for PPR than sheep.
6. Detection of APS antibodies in sheep indicates subclinical infection.
7. Rabies characterized by short course and long incubation period.
8. Control of snails help in control of Blackleg disease.
9. Psoriatic mites are notifiable disease in sheep.
10. Simultaneous treatment and vaccination are indicated in control of blackleg disease.

#### Group 4

Put(x) or (V) on the following sentences in your answer Paper and mention the causes

1. Treatment is of low value in lamb dysentery.
2. Skin scraping is the best samples for diagnosis oxyuris equi.
3. Rectal swabs best sample, for diagnosis of calves' enterotoxemia.
4. Epizootic lymphangitis treatment of low value.
5. FAT is recommended diagnostic test for Rabies.
6. Canine parvovirus enteritis occurs in adult dogs.

**Group 5**

**Complete the following**

1. Strangles complications related to M protein are

- a) .....
- b) .....

2. Chronic camel trypanosomiasis characterized by

- a) .....
- b) .....

3. The bacterial diseases characterized by skin lesions in sheep are

- a) .....
- b) .....

4. The African horse sickness transmitted

- a) .....by.....
- b) .....by.....

5. Sporotrichosis caused by and characterized by

- a) .....
- b) .....

6. Hopeless tetanus symptoms in horse are

- a) .....
- b) .....

7. Toxoplasmosis characterized in bovine by

- a) .....
- b) .....

8. Habronemiasis control based on

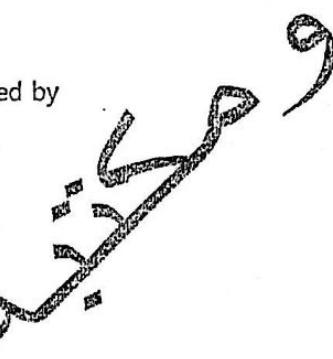
- a) .....
- b) .....

9. Acute Strongylosis prognosis was unfavorable because

- a) .....
- b) .....

10. Prophylactics treatment regimens for coccidiosis are

- a) .....
- b) .....



.....

- a) .....
- b) .....

## Infectious diseases 2016

Put true or false in front of the following and clarify the reasons

1. Although *C. ovis* is sensitive to antibiotics, the treatment of CL usually failed
2. Cold weather is the main predisposing cause for respiratory disease complex
3. Horses are dead end host in equine encephalomyelitis
4. Complete rest indicated for horses after equine flu vaccination
5. Human measles vaccine indicated for treatment of CD disease in puppies

What is the results of the following and clarify how to overcome it

1. Improper treatment of strangles
2. Low quality colostrum intake in calves

You are invited to investigate a problem in Dakahlia governorate. The clinical and epidemiological reports revealed high morbidity and mortality rates in goats, sporadic cases in yearling sheep, which showed oral lesions and diarrhea. The large ruminant showed sporadic mild form of the disease

1. What is the suspected disease?

2. How can you confirm it?

3. How to control it?

Horse farm bought a new stallion and after mating the mares showed edema and ulceration of genital mucosa

1. What is the suspected disease?

2. Write short notes on the clinical forms of the disease?

What can you do in the following cases?

1. Tetanic horse (body temperature 38c, weight 300 kg)
2. Rabid fox attack vaccinated dog (BW 20 kg)
3. Laryngeal form of calf diphtheria (BW 150 kg)

**Choose the correct sentence and write it in a table in your answer sheet**

**1. BT characterized clinically in lamb by**

- a. vesicle formation in oral mucous membrane
- b. dark red to purple band in the skin above the coronet
- c. hyperplasia of cerebrum in aborted deformed lamb
- d. all of them
- e. none of them

**2. Aborted fetus due to RVF are**

- a. usually expelled alive
- b. usually expelled dead with hepatic necrosis
- c. usually expelled live with retained placenta
- d. all of them
- e. none of them

**3. Pulmonary form of AHS characterized by**

- a. High morbidity and low mortality rates
- b. Short course
- c. More common form in enzootic area
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**4. Cardiac form of AHS may be confused with**

- a. Equine viral rhinopneumonia
- b. Equine influenza
- c. Equine babesiosis
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**5. Common signs of equine influenza**

- a. High morbidity
- b. Lymph nodes abscessiation
- c. Low morbidity
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**6. Struck caused by**

- a. Beta toxin of CL perfringens type C
- b. Epsilon toxin of CL perfringens type D
- c. Epsilon toxin of CL perfringens type B
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**7. Bastard strangles manifested by**

- a. Prolonged pyrexia and anorexia
- b. Liver and spleen abscessiation
- c. Purulent meningitis
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**8. Epizootic lymphangitis characterized**

- a. Acute infectious disease of quine
- b. Caused by pseudomonas mallei
- c. Ulcerative nodules in upper respiratory tract
- d. All of them
- e. none of them

**9. In coenurosis**

- a. Dog has no role in the disease
- b. Clinical signs mainly due to adult
- c. A and B
- d. A and B
- e. none of them

**10. Strongylosis characterized by**

- a. Verminous arteritis
- b. Colic
- c. Enlarged cervical and submandibular lymph nodes
- d. All of them
- e. none of them